The Bombay Gazette,

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TO SAIL ABOUT THE 26TH INSTANT.—Messrs. D. Dunbar & Son's, A 1, 12 years' Ship MORAYSHIRE, Captain Mathers, has good accommodation for Passengers. For Freight or Passage, apply to

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Agents for the ship *Shantung*.
Bombay, 15th May 1862.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE Bombay Steam Navigation Company will despatch the Steamer TILLY, for Kurrachee, on WEDNESDAY the 28th instant, at 5 o'clock P. M. touching, should inducement offer, at Porebunder and Dwarka.

For Passage, Freight, and further particulars, apply &c. as above.
17th May 1862.

FOR SURAT.

THE new and well-known steamer MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, R. Taunton, Commander, will start for the above Port, on MONDAY, the 19th May, at 2 P. M.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Steamer's Office, next to Bazar Gate.
Bombay, 17th May 1862.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast Sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, T. Van Wollen in charge, will leave for the above Port, on TUESDAY, the 20th instant, at noon.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without shipping order from the office.

For Freight or Passage, apply at Office
Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast-sailing Steamer PHLOX, Pomeroone, Master, will start for the above Port, on MONDAY, the 19th instant, at noon.

For freight or passage, apply at the Steamer's Office in Bazar Gate Street.
Bombay, 16th May 1862.

FOR SURAT.

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JAVERCHUND ATMARAM,
Bombay, 17th May 1862. Manager.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship *Veleda*, from LIVERPOOL, are requested to send their Boats to receive their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise Captain Duncan will land the same without delay at their risk and expence.

Captain Duncan will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has been landed in the Ship's side.

RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co.,
Bombay, 15th May 1862. Agents.

WRECK OF THE SHIP "BEECHWORTH."

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned till 12 o'clock P. M., to-day, for discharging and landing the Cargo of the ship *Beechworth* as she now lies on the Carlisa Shoal.

The Contractors must take whatever Cargo can be recovered from the Ship's hold and land the same on any one Bunder that may be most convenient.

RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co.,
Bombay, 17th May 1862. Agents for the Concerned.

NOTICE.

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DAVID SASSOON & Co.
Bombay, 19th March 1862.

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Bombay, Collector's Office, 15th May 1862.

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Bombay, 20th August 1861.

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For the Central Bank of Western India,
EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Manager, Bombay.

Bombay, 15th May 1862.

SERMONS in behalf of the Church of Scotland and India Mission, will (D. V.) be preached in St. Andrew's Church, on Sabbath next; forenoon and evening, when a Collection will be made, the proceeds to go to aid in the erection of the Memorial Church at Sealkote.

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ROBINSON & Co.

FOR SALE.

HERNOZANT'S PALE BRANDY, 1st quality Tod Heatley & Co.'s Black Seal Sherry; best Holland's Gin in 15 Flask Cases.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

FOR SALE.

THE following Brands of Extra fine Clarets:—

St. Julien Medoc.....	Rs. 18	per doz.	Quarts.
Pope Clément	,, 21	,,	,,
Chateau Leoville	,, 22	,,	,,
Chateau Lafitte	,, 26	,,	,,
Chateau Margaux	,, 26	,,	,,
Chateau Haut Brion.....	,, 27	,,	,,

MAGNEE & Co.
26, Apollo Street.

BURDON'S WINE.

A CONSIGNMENT of the above favourite PALE SHERRY WINE in cask, for sale at the Godowns of the undersigned.

MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co.
Sole Agents.

GIBB AND BRUCE'S WINES.

PALE SHERRY, Green Seal.....Rs. 22 per dozen.
,, Red Seal..... ,, 24

A Consignment of the above favorite Sherries has just been received by the undersigned and is now for sale.

MACNEE & Co.,
Merchants & Agents.
26, Apollo Street.

For Sale at the Godowns of the Undersigned.

A FRESH BATCH of the following Wines, &c., direct from Bordeaux:—

Superior "St. Estèphe Claret," No. 1 and 2.
Burgundy Wine in quarts.
Do. do. in pints.
Leoville and Sauternes.
Champagne "Moet & Chandon."
Old Cognac, fine Champagne.
Superior old Cognac.
Curaçao.....
Maraschino } Liqueurs.
Anizette.....
And a variety of Preserves with and without truffles.

Apply to
ALBERT VINAY.
5, Forbes Street.

FOR SALE.

CARBONELL'S PORT.
CRUCK, FENWICK & Co.'s SHERRY and PORT.
BARTON & GUESTIER LENVILLE and BEYCHEVELLE CLARET.
MILNER & SON'S PATENT FIRE RESISTING SAFES.

Apply to Cursetjee Nowrosjee, at the Godowns of Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.
Bombay, 5th May 1862.

WINES, SPIRITS, & BEER, PRICE LIST.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., confidently recommend a new Batch of Sherries and would beg to draw attention to their revised list of Wines, &c.

SHERRIES—			
Black Seal	Amontillado.....	per dozen	Rs. 28
Brown do. }	..... Good Dinner Wines...	,,	,, 24
White do. }			
Brown do. }		,,	,, 22
Yellow do. }			
MADEIRA, very old.....		,,	,, 42
PORT—			
Black Seal—Matured Fruity	Quarts	,,	,, 28
Do. Do.	Pints	,,	,, 15
Red Seal.....	Quarts	,,	,, 24
Do. Do.	Pints	,,	,, 13
CLARET—			
Chateau Margaux		,,	,, 34
Leoville		,,	,, 28
St. Julien		,,	,, 22
Medoc.....		,,	,, 16
CHAMPAGNE—			
Superior quality...	A. DePaul..... Quarts	,,	,, 40
Do.	A. DePaul..... Pint's	,,	,, 21
Do.	J. C. Morizet....Quarts	,,	,, 36
Do.	do. ..... Pints	,,	,, 19
HOCK—			
Sparkling and Still {	Dombar & Jordan	per dozen	Rs. 38
	Coblentz Rhine... }		
	do.		
MOSELLE do.		,,	,, 21
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE.....		,,	,, 18
TREACHER & Co. do.		,,	,, 42
CURACOA		,,	,, 42
MARASCHINO		,,	,, 42
SHERRY BRANDY		,,	,, 30
SPIRITS—			
Brandies Rs. 18, 24, 30, 36		,,	,,
do. ....Julies Robins (30 years old)		,,	,, 80
Rum ..... Fine old Jamaica.....		,,	,, 20
Gin—Old Tom....Booth, London.....		,,	,,
Do.....Hollands in cases		,,	,,
WHISKEY .....Glenlivet, Crabbie		,,	,, 21

BEERS AND STOUT.

Allsopp's and Bass' Ale and Beer, English and Country bottled, just to hand in excellent condition.

GUINNESS, Dublin. BARCLAY and PERKINS, London, and TENNENTS' Stout and Porter, Pints and Quarts.

TREACHER & Co.
Bombay, Poona, Kamptee, Kurrachee, and Koyree.

JUST IMPORTED PER "CLARA" FOR MONSOON.

FRESH OILMANSTORES of every variety—Confectionary, Grocery, Best Wines, Moselles, Champagne, Claret, Marsella and Brandy of the 1st quality.

Orders from kind Constituents, Messes at Out Station, and at the Presidency, will be thankfully received and executed with care and attention. Every thing none but unexceptionable quality; and the price is very reasonable. Printed list to be had on application to

COWASJEE ARDASEER PURDOONJEE.
Meadow Street.

WANTED.

FOR THE BAND OF HIS EXCELLENCY MOOKTEEAR-OOL-MOOLK SALAR JUNG BAHADOOR, the undermentioned Musicians:—

1 Solo Clarionette player.
1 First Cornet and Piston player.
1 First Trumpet player.
1 A Piccolo player.
2 Euphonia players.
1 Bombarda player.

Musicians wishing to enter His Excellency's service, and those ought to be acquainted well with the above Instruments, are requested to apply to J. De Souza, Esq., Director of Music H. E. 1st. N. N. T., Chuddachaut; or to Captain W. R. Round, Commanding H. E. 1st N. N. T. Chuddaghaut. From either of these gentlemen full particulars regarding Pay, Clothes, &c. can be obtained.

All letters must be prepaid.

20 RUPEES REWARD.

LOST on the evening of the 13th May at the "Grant Road Theatre," a large "Cameo" Brooch, set in Pearls, Gold Blue enamelled. Whosoever will bring the same to Mr. H. P. Grattan, shall receive the above reward.

No question will be asked.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against, or indebted to, the Estate of the late Lieut. E. S. Williamson, attached 10th Regt. N. I. are requested to make known the same to the President Committee of Adjustment, within one month from this date, after which no claims

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Saturday, 17th May 1862.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place	Terms.	Rates.
London (Credits)	6 months' sight	2s. 05/16d. to 2d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 07/16d. to 2d.
Do. Bank Rates	Do. do.	2s. 05/16d. to 2d.
Calcutta	Sight	1½ Prem.
Madras	30 days' sight	100½
China	60 do. do.	Rs. 216 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
	Rs.		
Bombay Bank	1,000	5 p. cent.	71 Prm. ex Div.
Madras Bank	1,000	2½ do.	33
Agra Bank	500	7 do.	80 do.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	T. B. closed.
Commercial Bank	500	8 do.	14½ do.
Mercantile Bank	250	5 do.	35½ do.
Central Bank of W. India	150	2½ do.	1 Prem.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, Consolidated Shares	218.3.0	2½ do.	Rs. 4 Dis.
Do. New Shares	87.4.4	2½ do.	Rs. 5 do.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway	1,000	2½ do.	Nomnl. [sh. Dir.
Hydraulic Press Company	4,000	350 p. sh.	Rs. 250 Dis. p.
Apollo Press Company	11,000	1,650 p. sh.	Rs. 20,500 p.sh.
Colaba Press Company	2,700	13 do.	Rs. 5,500 do.
Ozaka Land Company	10,000	100 p. sh.	Rs. 11,500 do.
Elphinstone Land Company	5,100	200 p. sh.	Rs. 4,300 do.
Bombay Steam Navigation Company	500	32 do.	Rs. 375 dis.
Spinning and Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 do.	Rs. 500 dis.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company	2,500	[p. Annu. 450 p. sh.	Rs. 100 dis.
Do. New Shares	625	.....	Rs. 40 Prem.
Do. New Shares	625	.....	Rs. 25 p. sh.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	Nominal.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company	1500	.....	Rs. 450 Dis.
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company	400	.....	Rs. 500 do.
Mancokjee Pitit's Spinning and Weaving Co.	550	.....	Rs. 150 do.
Throstle Mill Company	4,000	.....	300 Dis.
Bombay United Spinning Company	4,500	.....	Nominal.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan ..... Nominal.
" Loan 1835-36 95
" Loan 1842-43 95
" Loan 1854-55 ..... 95¼
New Five Per Cent. Loan 106
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan ..... 113¼ to 113½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, cash ..... Rs. 10 6
Bank of England Notes ..... Nominal
Spanish Dollars ..... Rs. 230 Nominal
Carolus ..... " 250 do.
Mexican Dollars ..... " 227 do.
German Crowns ..... " 213¼ do.
Five Franc Pieces ..... " 205
Bar Silver ..... " 106½
Gold Leaf ..... " 15-14
German Crowns ..... " 213¼ do.
Five Franc Pieces ..... " 205
Bar Silver ..... " 106½
Gold Leaf ..... " 15-14

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton) ready ... £2 15s. 0d. to £3 2s. 6d.
" (Seeds) ... £1 15s. 0d. to £2 0s. 0d.
To London (Cotton) ready ... £2 10s. 0d. to £2 12s. 6d.
" (Seeds) ... £2 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d.
To Ohina ... No enquiry.
To Clyde ... Do.

PRICES CURRENT (May 15th, 1862.)

COTTON at Colaba:

New Broach, ready	Rs.	Per candy. 240 to 241
New Dholleras, and Bhawnagger	"	234 to 235
New Oomrawtee	"	212 to 213
New Compta	"	218 to 220
New Dharwar Sawginned	"	291 to 292
Mexican Dollars, and Nagpur	"	205 to 210
New Varaval	"	210 to 212
Khandeish	"	200 to 205
New Poratchee	"	214 to 215
New Acoste	"	220 to 221
New Manglore	"	214 to 215

OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,500

SEEDS—Linseed, Candeish ... at Rs. 6-1 to 6-1-6 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat ... " 6-1 to 7
Gingelly mixed (Black and White) ... " 37 to 38
Nigger ... " 27 to 28

BANKS.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 months' sight	.....	2s. 0d.	per Rupee.
"	4 do.	.....	1s. 11d. "
"	3 do.	.....	1s. 11d. "
"	2 do.	.....	1s. 11d. "
"	1 do.	.....	1s. 11d. "
"	On demand	.....	1s. 11d. "
On Scotland	do.	.....	1s. 11d. "
On Ireland	do.	.....	1s. 11d. "
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe,		.....	1s. 11d. "
Overlands Drafts at sight		.....	1s. 11d. "

Drafts at 3 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postage, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts ..... 2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ¼ per cent. on amounts withdrawn 4 "
Deposits for 3 months ..... 4 "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 5 "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on Deposits under Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government securities, shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Bombay, 1st May 1862. Acting Agent.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA IN 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter

HEAD OFFICE ..... LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG and EDINBURGH.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorized to draw on the undermentioned establishments :—

THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK (IRELAND) (and Branches.)

THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper, and Loans are also granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight	.....	2s. 0d.
"	4 months' sight	1s. 11d.
"	3 months' sight	1s. 11d.
"	2 months' sight	1s. 11d.
"	1 month's sight	1s. 11d.
"	On demand	1s. 11d.
On Scotland	.....	1s. 11d.
On Ireland	.....	1s. 11d.
Circular Notes	.....	1s. 11d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong Kong, and Shanghai.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of before the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Establishments as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by the next Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Remittances should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will remain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government and subsequent for payment of the Interest in London.

Bombay, 1st July 1860.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 cent. p er annum.
Do. " 6 " " " "
Do. " 12 " " " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. per Rupee.

Ditto	at 4	ditto	1s. 11d. do.
Ditto	at 3	ditto	1s. 11½d. do.
Ditto	at 2	ditto	1s. 11½d. do.
Ditto	at 1	ditto	1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto	sight	ditto	1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On transfer, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business ..... 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 6th May 1862. Manager.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are :

On London at 6 months' sight	.....	2s. 0d.	per Rupee.
"	4 do.	.....	1s. 11½d. do.
"	3 do.	.....	1s. 11¾d. do.
"	2 do.	.....	1s. 11¾d. do.
"	1 do.	.....	1s. 11¾d. do.
"	on demand	.....	1s. 11¾d. do.
On Scotland	do.	.....	1s. 11¾d. do.
On Ireland	do.	.....	1s. 11¾d. do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe			1s. 11¾d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms :—
Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards ..... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ..... 3 " "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 " "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 " "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, (*if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms :—

If to be remitted through the Corporation ..... Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.

Hours of business ..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 1st May 1862.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Head Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid up Capital—£344,000.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies
IN
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the City Bank, London, at the following rates, viz :—

6 months sight (not under £50) at 2s.			0d. per Rupee.
4	Do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	"
3	Do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	"
2	Do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	"
1	Do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	"
On demand (Head Office)		at 1s. 11¾d.	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on FIXED DEPOSITS, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, ¾ per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, a charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
May 2nd, 1862. Agent.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
May 15	Elphinstone (s)	Taunton	Surat May 14.
" 16	Aresmise	Noble	Zanzibar April 22.

Departures.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
May 16	Mahi Rose	Carr	Liverpool.
"	Lobelia	Joblin	London.
"	Amazon	Dainbery	Channel for orders.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *M. S. Elphinstone*, from Surat.—Mr. Smith, and 180 natives.

Per Arab Ship *Artemisel*, from Zanzibar.—8 natives.

Port Clearance.

The following vessels obtained their port clearance yesterday :—

Ship *Prudhoe*, M. Johnson, bound to Falmouth.
Ship *Dawa Gungabaur*, J. Mackenzie, bound to Hongkong.
Ship *Tene*, J. B. Horbe, bound to Bassein.

Commenced Loading.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Ship *Boyne*, for Calcutta.
Ship *Bates Family*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Mary Shepherd*, for London.

DAILY EXPORTS

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, 16TH MAY 1862.

For London.

Burlington.—100 pieces Sandalwood, 30 cwt.-6 qrs. 14 lbs. ... Private Effects, W. Wood and Co., 500 bags Saltpetre, 1,000 L. mds., G. N. Cama and Co.

War Spirit.—500 bundles Sursee Seed, 250 cwt., Goculbhoy Moolchund ; 40 cases Olibanum, 88 cwt., Meerally Soomar.

Mary Shepherd.—1,200 bags Linseed, 1,900 cwt., Finlay Scott and Co.

Monsyahire.—11 cases Cowds, 322 cwt., Narrondass Pragjee ; 1 box Sundry Ornament, Forbes and Co.

Owen Gleadower.—Loose E. Teeth, 9½ cwt., Khutow Khemjee ; 100 bales Cotton, Rogers and Co.

For Liverpool.

Northern Bride.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., W. Nicol and Co.

North.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., John Clover and Co.

Etna.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Gangjee Coonjee.

Bhulooshee.—225 bales Cotton, 787½ cwt., Manock Pandoorang.

British Lion.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Jayseeram Curoomrun.

Meteor.—140 bales Cotton, 1,435 cwt., Lowjeebhoy Rustomjee.

Grace Darling.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., W. Nicol and Co.

Jacob A. Westerveit.—180 bales Cotton, 456 cwt., M. Rogers and Co.

South Carolina.—50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Dyall dass Woottumchund ; 61 bales Wool, 180 cwt., Woomersee Velljee.

Zuisca.—145 bundles Sursee Seed, 72½ cwt., Topun Enderji.

Swithamley.—205 bales Cotton, 714 cwt., P. and D. Framjee Cama and Co. ; 810 bales Cotton, 1085 cwt., Bomanjee Khodabux ; 60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Dhunjee Manock and Co.

Argonaut.—1,000 bundles Sursee seed, 500 cwt., Jeatha Jairaz.

Bellona.—46 bales Cotton, 181 cwt., Mirchund Roopchut ; 200 bags Country Galls, 250 cwt., Khimjee Visram and Co.

Electric.—400 bales Cotton, 1,400 cwt., Watson Beale and Co.

Morning Light.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., S. Burstall and Co. ; 500 bags Linseed, 875 cwt., S. Burstall and Co.

Bates Family.—Loose Bones, 200 cwt., Edward Bates.

W. Chandler.—75 bales Cotton, 225 cwt., Jairam Hunsraj ; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Sallay Mahomed Golam Hoson.

Granada.—150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Govinda Hurry ; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Khandapa Goolway ; 2 cases Surat and Poona Toys, 2 cases preserves ; 4 cases, books, Grey and Co.

Morning Star.—100 bales Cotton, 35 cwt., Nuthoo Lalljee and Co. ; 2 bales Wool, 6 cwt., Muncherjee Cowasjee Modiy.

Americana.—1 bale Cotton 3½ cwt., Seedic Hajee Wooaman.

Derigo.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., C. N. Cama and Co.

Bosphorus.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., 8 bales Wool, 24 cwt., Cursondass Madowdass.

Lyra.—500 bales Cotton 1750 cwt., Cursondass Madowdass ; 250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., S. Burstall and Co.

Matilda Atheling.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., H. Erman ; 150 bundles Hemp, 150 cwt., Topun Enderjee

Granada.—100 bales Cotton 350 cwt., Soondrdass Mooljee ; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Mooljee Jetha.

Glenalva.—500 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., W. Nicol and Co.

City of Agra.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., W. Nicol and Co ; 1,048 bundles Surseeseed, 524 cwt., Doongersy Kessowjee.

Rising Sun.—Loose Buffaloe Horns, 105 cwt., Sallay Mahomed Golam Hoosen.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Armenian.*—32½ chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Khan Mahomed Hubib ; 3 cases Country Soap, 6½ cwt., 4 packages Drill, 8 L. mds., 15 packages Alamonds, 15 cwt., 10 packages Raisins, 10 cwt., Esmail Ahmed Moonsy ; 5 bales E. Piece Goods, 130 corges, Mohmudally Cassumally ; 127 packages Sharkfins, 39½ cwt., 41 packages Fishmaws, 12¾ cwt., Baloo Vally Khan Mahomed ; 6 casks Blue Stone, 10 cwt., Shaik Dawood Shaik Amed ; 106 bundles Sharkfins, 32½ cwt., 22 bundles fishmaws, 6¾ cwt., Shambhoy Visram ; 2 bales Piece Goods, 64 corges, Amedbhoy Hubibbhoy ; 9 bales Sundries, Ameerbhoy Woosmanbhoy ; 18 bales Piece Goods, 92½ corges, Chundabhoy Allibhoy ; 6 bales Piece Good, 21½ corges, Juggunath Huresvulubh ; 442 packages Sharkfins, 130 cwt., Assoobhoy Gangjee and Co.

For Singapore.

Steamer *Armenian.*—2 bales Piece Goods, 112 corges, Abdoolally Furjoolally.

For Calcutta.

Prince of Wales.—3 cases China Silk Piece Goods, 295 nos., Jairam Daunjee.

Bogne.—100 packages E. Copperas, 250 cwt., Hajeebhoy Dawood and Co.

Union.—9 packages Sundry, Hajee M. Sufa Miskeen.

Khurrocie.—1 cask Sherry Wine, M. Rogers and Co.

STATIONS OF H. M.'s INDIAN NAVY

450	ajdahs, 23 (flagship), Frashard	... Bombay.
800	Comus, 10 (paddle), Lowry	... Bengal.
294	Assyria, 6 (paddle), Forster	... Out of Commission.
945	Auckland, 6 (paddle), Drought	... Bombay.
	Augusta, 6 (schooner)	... Bombay.
684	Berenice, 2 (paddle), Hall	... Bombay.
499	Chenaub, 2 (paddle), Walton	... River Indus.
429	Clive, 14 (sloop), Lloyd	... Bombay.
399	Clyde, 3 (screw gun boat), Mitchison	Bombay.
294	Comet, 2 (p. gun boat), Colling wood	River Euphrates.
182	Constance, 3 (schooner), Cookson	... Aden.
1926	Coromandel, 4 ... Batt	... Andaman Islands
205	Curaçoise, (flat) Shaw	... River Indus.
1227	Dolphin, 3 (paddle yacht), Nicolls	... Suez.
337	Elphinstone, 12 (sloop), Silverlock	... Persian Gulf.
235	Euphrates, (surv. ship), William	... Out of Commission.
495	Falkland, 12 (corvette), Fraser	... Bombay.
1859	Feroze, 6 (paddle), Tronson	... Bombay.
610	Fervitch, 2 (paddle), Hall	... River Indus.
215	Goolauna, (paddle yacht), Nicolls	... Bombay.
99	Georgiana, J. B. Bierster, 2 (tender)	Persian Gulf.
919	Indus, 2 (paddle), Nelson	... River Indus.
390	High Roe, (gun boat) West	... Persian Gulf.
	Hornet, Dayman, (S. Sloop)	... Bombay.
852	Indus, 2 (paddle), Tickle	... Scale.
499	Jhelum, 2 (paddle), Peck	... River Indus.
151	Koldjwarey, (flat)	... Guard Vessel, Kurrachee.
	Kotan, (flat), O'Brien	... River Indus.
709	Lee, 6 (paddle), Johnson	... Andaman Islands.
209	Lady Falkland, (paddle), Tadleton	... Bombay.
157	Maid, 3 (schooner), Gardiner	... Aden.
167	Mame, (schooner)	... Bombay.
443	Mujeer, (flat), Stevenson	... River Indus.
	Mercantile, (schooner),	... Karrachee.
394	Nimrod, 2 (paddle), Linton	... River Indus.
610	Outram, (paddle), Neal	... River Indus.
885	Pluto, 2 (paddle), Hutchins	... River Indus.
142	Pluto, (screw), White	... Bombay.
1240	Prince Arthur, (screw), Walker	... Bombay.
800	Punjaub, 12, Woulferton	... England.
208	Ranee, (flat), Ridge Williams	... River Indus.
835	Satellite, 1 (paddle), Harrison	... River Indus.
980	Semiramis, 9 (paddle), Worsley	... Bombay.
810	Sir Henry Lawrence, 2 (paddle), Jones	River Indus.
49	Snake, 1 (paddle), Rogers	... Bombay Harbour.
359	Tigris, 5 (brigantine), Dyer	... Persian Gulf.
705	Victoria, 4 (paddle), Carter	... Aden.
1099	Zoumba, 9 (paddle), Chatterdon	... Aden.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[s. d. signifies "commenced loading."]

676	Burlington, Howes—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. May 10)
593	Comment of Yarmouth, H. Fuller—W. Nicol & Co.	
1488	Earl of Balcarres—Remington & Co.	(c. l. March 14)
1210	Hesperus, Pascoe—Lumsden & Co. (Wallet Co.)	(c. l. May 19)
905	Mary Shepherd—Martin, Young & Co.	(c. l. May 16)
788	Moravyanne, Mellors—Leckie & Co.	(c. l. April 16)
949	Owen Glendower, Robinson—Remington & Co.	(c. l. March 25)
1434	Wye Planet, Lockyer—Barstad & Co.	(c. l. Mar. 24)
	FOR LIVERPOOL.	
741	Adam, Jones—S. F. Cama.	(c. l. April 14)
1492	Aurora, Bowen—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. March 11)
1158	Ajuster, Aspel—Lawrence & Co.	
1059	Alfred, Thompson, S. Burstall & Co.	(c. l. April 22)
1070	Aunt, Bromp—Rowat Latham & Co.	(c. l. May 13)
1475	Autumn, Rose, Campbell & Co.	(c. l. April 14)
1227	Argonaut, White—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	(c. l. April 17)
997	Belooshee, Mitchell—Coupland & Co.	(c. l. March 27)
1431	Brilliant, (s)—Killick, Nixon & Co.	(c. l. March 26)
1493	Bengal in Ball, Rennie—Coupland & Co.	(c. l. April 22)
1152	British Lion, J. Lyrodd—Coupland & Co.	(c. l. Mar. 29)
959	Barbara, Rice—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	(c. l. April 22)
2123	Bates Family, Hajee—Bates & Co.	(c. l. May 16)
680	Campbell, Meikle—Killick, Nixon & Co.	
244	Camperdown, Hanton—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	
1494	Cashmere, Martin—Gray & Co.	(c. l. Mar. 6)
885	Chevalier, Perkins—Mercanjee Nusserwanjee, (c. l. Apr 28)	
1026	Candwickcurry, Faithfull—Martin Young & Co.	
1091	Cotton Bale, Bassie—Coupland & Co.	(c. l. April 7)
1535	Cossack, Hall—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	(c. l. April 7)
858	City of Agra, Ewing—Coupland & Co.	(c. l. April 30)
848	Dahalia, Pincher—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	(c. l. May 9)
1491	Dalhousie, Hall—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	(c. l. April 14)
950	Dane, Robertson—Robert Strong & Co.	(c. l. March 27)
1100	Electric, Underwood—Lawrence & Co.	(c. l. April 22)
743	Edith Evans, Anderson—Lawrence & Co.	(c. l. May 15)
917	Elizabeth, Wright—S. F. Cama & Co.	
1171	General Simpson, Grahan, Coupland & Co.	(c. l. April 14)
1099	Green Painter, Bonner—M. N. Bhownaggree & Co.	(c. l. April 7)
1494	Grand Duke of India, McGeorge—Latham & Co.	(c. l. Apr. 22)
824	Rising Sun,—M. N. Bhownaggree.	(c. l. May 7)
533	South Carolina, Shapcott—Coupland & Co.	(c. l. Mar. 29)
1235	Star of the Sea, Smith—Nicol & Co.	(c. l. April 28)
1160	Sir Charles Napier, Bell,—B. S. A. Hormasjee.	(c. l. Apr. 23)
1379	Sir F. Maddeville, Knight—Ewart, Latham & Co.	
739	Smithsaxley, Wait—A. Hall & Co.	(c. l. April 30)
1173	Sarah Swain—Killick, Nixon & Co.	(c. l. May 12)
800	Tennis, Rodgers—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. May 7)
998	Tiger, Robinson—John Clover & Co.	(c. l. March 29)
1115	Tyne, Gibson—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. April 14)
1138	Tornado, H. Amy—B. S. A. Hormasjee & Co.	(c. l. May 16)
1121	Venus, Paterlow—Coupland & Co.	(c. l. March 29)
828	Virginia, Davis—W. Nicol & Co.	
705	William Chandler—W. & A. Graham & Co.	(c. l. May 16)
900	Zulekha, Riddell—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. April 21)
1805	Zoboub, Morrison—S. Burstall & Co.	(c. l. May 14)
	FOR FALMOUTH FOR ORDERS.	
586	Thetis, A. J. Reis—Peel, Cassels & Co.	(c. l. May. 1)
919	Victoria, Gibbs—W. Nicol & Co.	
	FOR HAVRE.	
802	Pescatore, Lincombe—D. Carapjee.	(c. l. April 5)
	FOR CHINA.	
760	Armenian, (s)—David Sassoon & Co.	(c. l. May 6)
	FOR HONGKONG.	
477	Good Success—Sir J. Jejeebhoy Sons & Co.	(c. l. Apr. 12)
	FOR SINGAPORE.	
1251	Fairy, Somerville—Cursondass Verjdass	(c. l. May 12)
811	Sultana, Hall—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	
800	Vulcan, Hall—Dossabhoy Macwanjee & Co.	
	FOR PERSIAN GULF.	
273	Baz, Nacoda—Bell—Gosnell & Co.	(c. l. May 14)
	FOR COROMANDEL.	
91	Mohudin, Sundance—Nacoda Apa Nana.	(c. l. Feb. 19)
	FOR TELLICHERRY, COCHIN AND CALICUTTA.	
940	Wide Awake, Hall—Sassoon & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 27)
	FOR MADRAS COAST.	
889	Thames, Latham—W. & A. Graham & Co.	
	FOR MOZAMBIQUE AND ZANZIBAR.	
874	Khansore—Bhugwandass Purshotamdass.	(c. l. April 16)
	FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.	
651	Lady Canning, S. Spencer—Jairaj Farsi & Co.	(c. l. May 6)
	FOR CALCUTTA.	
475	Asterioi, Gardiner—Heerjee Arut.	(c. l. May 7)
600	Boyne, Kemp—Esas Khatoo.	(c. l. May 16)
959	Futtay Shaw Allum, Mitchell.	(c. l. May 12)
691	Gem of the Ocean, Williams—Stearns, Hobart & Co.	
327	Prince of Wales, Nacoda—H. J. Abadie.	(c. l. May 12)
999	Union, Skilling—Bramnail & Co.	
495	Union, Spencer—Dossay Curseejee.	(c. l. May 13)
	FOR ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.	
847	Rahmanee, Nacoda.	(c. l. May 5)
	FOR MUSCAT.	
	Sailaman Shaw, Nacoda.	(c. l. May 14)
800	Mogul, Spooner—J. P. Cornforth & Co.	(c. l. May 3)
	FOR ZANZIBAR.	
249	Gazelle, Nacoda—Nagina Mamjeed.	(c. l. May 15)
	NOT FIXED.	
848	Alice, Coleman—Remington & Co.	
672	Ally, Shepherd—H. E. Cotton.	
933	Ann Bibbie, Wallace—W. & A. Graham & Co.	
1038	Arabian Marshall—Lawrence

GRENT ROAD THEATRE.—We have to call the attention of our play-going readers to the very attractive bill of fare put forth by the Grattan's for this evening. They intend to produce the *petite* comedy entitled "*The Call of Love early in the Morning*;" to be followed by the 3d and 4th Acts of Sheridan Knowle's play of "*The Hunchback*." The performance is to conclude with an entirely new sketch entitled "*Honesty the best Policy*." In the play Miss Grattan is to sustain the characters of Julia and Helen; and Mr. Grattan will impersonate the characters of Master Walter, Sir Thomas Clifford, and Modus, respectively. They will likewise sustain the principal characters in the after piece. We are quite certain that these clever *artistes* will meet with the encouragement they deserve, and be rewarded with a full house.

FROM the *Englishman* of the 8th instant, we learn that a serious fire occurred at Prome, on the 19th April, destroying the greater part of the town, and nearly all the Public Offices. On the previous day, another fire at Pegu had destroyed the British Ship, the *Sardinian*, and a Russian barque called the *Ocean*. The destruction of the *Sardinian* is supposed to have been caused by the carelessness of the Coolies employed in loading her. The *Ocean*, which had just arrived with a cargo of Coals, was destroyed by the spontaneous combustion of her freight. Some serious disturbances have occurred on the Frontier, caused by the inroads of Burmese dacoits from the Ava territority. In an encounter with one of these gangs of marauders, a British Officer is said to have lost his life. In Moulmein, also, an armed body of dacoits, some thirty in number, attacked the village of Mutegah. They fired into the Guard stationed there, killed two of the Constables, and wounded another.

The Brig *Elizabeth* was wrecked on the Godwin Sands, at the entrance of the Moulmein River, on the night of the 15th April.

The same paper informs us "that the Earl of Listowel with his sporting companions are at Jummoo, having on their arrival, been received with all due honor and attention by the Rajah." His Lordship will doubtless remain in the country of Lalla Rookh for some time, long enough any how to exhaust all its sporting capabilities, and to discover the difference between the poetic beauty and the prosaic reality."

IT will be seen from an advertisement in another column, that a collection is to be made in St. Andrew's Kirk, Fort, to-morrow, in behalf of the Punjab Branch of the Church of Scotland's Indian Mission.

1. The Punjab branch of the Church of Scotland's India Mission was opened at Sealkote in 1856, but its first missionary, the Revd. Thomas Hunter, who was murdered, along with his wife and child, in the rebellion of 1857.

2. The Mission was resuscitated in 1860. A portion of land suitable for a Christian Village has been secured, on which two good houses are already built, and a "Memorial Church" is in course of erection.

3. Two Missionaries with their families are now at work, and a "Thank-offering" Orphanage in connection with the "Scottish Ladies' Association for the promotion of Female Education in India" has been opened under an European Lady Superintendent.

4. The sum required for the purchase of the land and the completion of the whole Mission premises is estimated at not less than Rs. 16,500. Rs. 12,000 have already been collected, Rs. 2,000 more are being realized in Scotland, and for the deficit, Rs. 2,500, the Local Board take the liberty to appeal to the benevolence of the friends and supporters of Missions in general, in the confident hope that all who can, will esteem it a privilege to aid in this promising and important branch of Missionary enterprize.

5. The Board beg to direct attention to the subjoined Sketch and Manoo, which show at a glance what has been done, and what is still necessary for carrying out the plan. And their prayer is that the hearts of all who have compassion for the perishing millions of India, who long to see the banner of the Cross floating over every idolatrous temple, and their now deluded votaries worshipping at the feet of Jesus, may be moved of God liberally to help in this effort to seek the honor of the Lord Jesus Christ.

The plan referred to in para. 5 accompanies the Circular, and we regret that we cannot present a view of it to our readers. We would earnestly solicit the liberality of the community in behalf of this important enterprise of Christian benevolence and contributions at St. Andrew's Kirk to-morrow will prove that there are many hearts in Bombay prepared to respond to such an interesting call.

THE *Friend of India*, in its issue of the 5th instant, contains an interesting article on the success of the Civil Finance Commission, whose labors, as he rightly observed, have evolved certain statistical as well as administrative results of great value, we regret that we have not space for the *Friend's* lengthened remarks and the valuable statistical table by which they are accompanied. It is, a subject, however, of sufficient interest to induce us to take an early opportunity of recurring to it. For on this occasion we shall merely present those of our readers who are curious in such details, with a statement, founded on the tables in question shewing the area, population, and amount of taxation per head, &c. of the three Presidencies as reported by the Civil Finance Commission, excluding the provinces which are not immediately under the Governments of the Presidencies:—

	Bengal.	Bombay.	Madras.
Area in Square Miles	253,000	140,407	136,872
Population	40,982,897	11,203,113	23,96,1,697
Amount of Revenue Collected per head on the following items.			
Land	1.03	2.62	1.50
Assessed Tax	0.12	0.28	0.15
Customs	0.08	0.09	0.10
Salt	0.12	0.87	0.33
Stamps	0.13	0.18	0.07
Opium	0.09	1.06	...
Law and Justice, Amount incurred per Head	0.03	0.14	0.16
Police charges, Amount charged per Head	0.18	0.91	0.81
Education and other Branches, Amount incurred per Head	0.02	0.03	0.02

It is worthy of remark that while Bombay ranks third in respect of its population as compared with the other Presidencies, its contributions to the necessities of the State, as shewn in most of the items enumerated in the above table, exceed those of either Bengal or Madras. This is a result that may take some people by surprise, but as it is stated officially by the Finance Commissioners, who had access to the best sources of information we feel that the statement is as trustworthy as it is gratifying; and taken in connection with what is known of the rapidly increasing wealth and enterprize of this Presidency, we are justified in predicting for it a brilliant future of commercial greatness.

Should any of our readers be disposed to cavil at the disproportion between the expenditure for Police charges and that which is set down for "Education, Science, and Art," we must remind the unhappy grumbler, of the propriety of being thankful for small mercies. It is true that we pay more for Police, than for "Law and Justice," and that the combined items incomparably outweighed the modest unpretending entry for Education &c., but there's a *better* time coming, and we hope to see the day when these items will exchange places in future Reports of the Civil Finance Commission.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.

Friday, 16th May 1862.

(BEFORE W. CRAWFORD, ESQ.)

A BUGGYWALLAH CAUGHT.—*Hormuzjee Mottabhoy*, buggy-driver No. 137, was summoned for receiving more than the regulated fare.

Mr. Henry Bailey, European Police Constable, stated that he hired the defendant's buggy, for the purpose of being driven from Small Colaba to the Fort Police Office. On his arrival at his destination he asked the defendant if he had change for a rupee, on defendant replying in the affirmative, witness gave him the rupee and received back from the defendant eight annas change. The proper fare was six annas which witness informed the defendant of. Complainant called the attention of a police sepoy to the circumstance at the time. When the defendant discovered what the complainant was, he wanted to return him another four annas. The was, he wanted to return him another four annas. The same defendant was convicted before Mr. Oliver a short time ago and fined ten rupees for driving a horse which had a sore back and was otherwise in bad condition.

HIS WORSHIP found the prisoner guilty and sentenced him to be fined five rupees.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)

ALLEGED REFUSAL OF DUTY.—*James Buchan*, a seaman, was charged with wilfully disobeying the lawful commands of the master of the ship *Holyrood*, on the 15th instant.

Mr. Robert Jeffries, chief officer of the above ship, stated that the prisoner was an articled seaman of the ship. On the evening of the 15th instant he refused duty. The prisoner was an apprentice, and the term of his indentures had expired.

Captain Henry Dean, master of the ship, stated that the prisoner was an apprentice, and that his apprenticeship had expired. The prisoner had not signed articles since the time of his indentures had expired.

HIS WORSHIP observed that he did not know what authority the Master had over the prisoner as his term of apprenticeship had expired. The prisoner was not bound to remain with the ship after the time of his indentures had expired according to the Shipping Act. The Captain might get him to sign fresh articles probably, if he agreed to give him higher pay.

Prisoner said that the mate told him that he might go ashore or anywhere else that he chose.

HIS WORSHIP said that it had been decided in this Court before, that on the indentures of an apprentice expiring, he became a free man; and that he was at liberty to leave the ship or to ship into another vessel for such wages as he could obtain. If the master wished him to remain in the ship he could offer him seaman's wages, and then he might be induced to sign articles for another voyage. His Worship said that he would refer the case to the Shipping Master; and dismissed the charge against the prisoner.

CHARGE OF CHEATING.—*Lulloo Parpia*, a Bhattia, was charged with cheating one *Canjee Kheemjee*, by dishonestly inducing him to deliver the sum of 450 rupees.

The following information was laid by the prosecutor. —I am a merchant and jeweller, and reside in the house of Toolseydass Topun. I know the prisoner. On Tuesday last at about twelve o'clock, I went with a broker, named Deepchund Joota, to the prisoner's house, where I agreed to purchase of the prisoner a gold and pearl necklace pannut for 450 Rs. I had not the the whole of the money with me, so I paid the prisoner 150 Rs. in part, and by mutual agreement the ornaments were put in a box, the box was tied in a "loogra" and I placed my seal over the knot. I did not obtain any receipt from the prisoner for the money I paid him. On the following day I went again with the same broker to the prisoner's house and paid him the remaining 300 Rs. Then I asked him for my ornaments. The prisoner's wife said that the key of the box was missing; and up to the present time I have not received my ornaments from the prisoner, nor my money back. The broker disappeared after the 300 Rs. was delivered. The broker is the only witness that saw me pay those two sums of money to the prisoner: I don't know where the broker is now. I am an inhabitant of the Malabar Coast. I charge the broker, Deepchund Joota, with aiding and abetting the prisoner in cheating me, and I pray that a warrant may be issued for his apprehension.

HIS WORSHIP granted the warrant for the apprehension of the broker; and admitted the prisoner to bail upon his own recognizance of 1000 Rs. and two sureties of 500 Rs. each, to appear when called on.

OBSTRUCTION IN MARINE STREET.—*Muskoo Andoo*, and four other cartmen, were charged with obstructing the public road in Marine Street, by placing cotton bales thereon, on the 16th instant.

Two Police Sepoys proved the case against the prisoners.

HIS WORSHIP told the prisoners that they had been found guilty of the charge brought against them; and informed them, that if they were brought up again they would be severely fined. As this was their first offence HIS WORSHIP find them one rupee each.

INDIAN.

BENGAL.

We much regret to hear that all Sir Bartle Frere's valuable library, the papers connected with his administration in Scinde, and a great many other valuables, were lost in the *Tarore*. This vessel is now reported to be quite under water, so that there is the slightest chance left of anything being saved.—*Hurkaru, May* 8.

VIOLATION OF THE STAMP ACT.—Mr. Robert Lyall, Junior, Manager of the Calcutta Auction Company, "Limited," was summond to appear this morning in order to answer a charge of accepting a certain Bill of Exchange drawn by Lieutenant Newson Daniel Warrener.—We left this for the North-Western Provinces under Government orders, on the evening of the 5th instant,—without being duly stamped.

Mr. Graham, Barrister, appeared to prosecute for the Secretary of State for India in Council, and stated that he proceeded against Mr. Lyall under the third Section of the Stamp Act, for accepting a Bill of Exchange for Rs. 585, without any stamp; that the bill was taken to be stamped at the Stamp office and there stopped; and that the stamp, under Schedule A. of the Act, should have been for twelve annas.

Mr. Lyall, in his defence, stated that it was done through inadvertence; that the moment he found out his error he sent it to the Stamp Office to pay whatever fine there might have been to pay, and offered to do so; and that he understood, when he accepted the bill, that Lieutenant Garrett was leaving that night, or he might have sent to him for a bill on stamped paper.

He was fined twenty-five rupees.

A summons was also issued against Lieutenant Garrett, who having left this, could not be proceeded against.—*Id.*

From a Mofussil correspondent:—"That the Criminal Procedure is a decided improvement upon the old law, is a fact too trite to demonstrate. The Joint Magistrate of the 24-Pergunnahs dismissed a charge of abduction instituted in his court a day or two back, and but for the new provision in the Criminal Code authorising the Sessions Court to call for and examine the record of any subordinate officer, there would have been no further notice taken of the complaint, and the culprits, consequently, would have gone unpunished. Under the old law the order of a Magistrate with regard to the dismissal of a complaint, was final and subject to no appeal. The legislature has now laid down in Section 435, that "in the case of offences not triable by the Magistrate, the Court of Sessions may order the commitment to the Court of Sessions of any accused persons who may have been discharged by the Magistrate. In the case of such offences as those of Section 366 the Magistrate may order an enquiry into any complaint which the Magistrate may have dismissed without enquiry." The Magistrate is reported to have dismissed the charge of abduction without due enquiry into the matter. The prosecutor brought the circumstance to the notice of Mr. Lautor, who sent for the record from the Magistrate's court, and caused the delinquents to be committed to the sessions, under Section 435 of the Criminal Code. The particulars of the case are these:—

"The defendants, Shaik Cozer, Mussamut Ameeran, and Jojiah Beebee, committed the offence under Section 361 of the Penal Code, on or about the 18th February last at Ekalpoore in Kidderpore. They enticed away one Rose Overitt, a minor, from the keeping of her lawful guardian, her father. William Overitt; and a fourth defendant, Noor Ameer Ally, concealed the minor, knowing her to have been abducted or otherwise kidnapped, and thereby committed the offence under Sections 368 and 368 of the Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Sessions. The second prisoner was charged with something else: he kept the girl, knowing that she was likely to be detained for some unlawful or immoral purpose, and thereby committed the offence under Section 373 of the Penal Code. The father, on receiving the news, reported the circumstance to the Superintendent, Mr. McMahon, and Inspector Aratoon, who went all over Kidderpore in search of the girl, and found her at last at the fourth defendant's house, and released her immediately. The girl was brought before the Sessions Court and examined. She related how she was enticed away from her father's house with the promise of being taken to the ex-King of Oude, where she would be well treated and presented with jewels. The prisoners were convicted and condemned to seven years' imprisonment with hard labor."—*Id.*

BRITISH, COLONIAL, AND FOREIGN.

A PROBABLE CHRONOLOGY.—1860. Mr. Armstrong of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, invents rifled ordnance that will knock any ship to pieces. He is knighted, and the Admiralty is mystified. 1861. The Admiralty recovers, and invents iron ships that resist any known cannon-balls. 1862. Sir William Armstrong invents a gun that smashes the iron ships into blacksmithereens. The Admiralty collapses. 1863. The Admiralty re-expands and invents platina ships fastened with diamond cement, and Sir William Armstrong's balls fly to pieces like bon-bons. Mr. Gladstone doubles the income-tax. 1864. Sir William Armstrong invents brazen thunderbolts (supposed to be the original Jupiters) and in a pleasing experiment sends the greater part of the British fleet to the bottom of the sea. 1865. The Admiralty invents torpedo vessels which sail under water, and below any range of guns. Sir William Armstrong tears his hair and swears in the Newcastle dialect. 1866. Sir William Armstrong invents a vertical gun that discharges Greek fire straight down, and a second time he destroys the greater part of the British fleet. The Lords of the Admiralty are about to hang themselves, when a thought strikes them, and they don't. Mr. Gladstone again doubles the income-tax. 1867. Dr. Cumming, who has for some weeks been having in his coals by the sack only, suddenly proclaims the Millennium. As there is now to be peace everywhere, the Admiralty does not invent anything, but waits to see. In order to test Dr. Cumming's veracity, and to find out whether lions will lie down with kids, the Zoological Society (against the advice of their excellent secretary, Mr. Sclater) let loose their biggest lion while a charity school is in the gardens. As the lion, instead of lying down with a kid, only lies down to digest him, the Admiralty thinks there is some mistake somewhere and determines to invent a new fleet. Mr. Gladstone once more doubles the income-tax. 1868. The Admiralty invents a stone fleet, with cork keels, and defies Sir William Armstrong. 1869. Sir William Armstrong invents the Hannibal, or alp-shell, which contains the strongest vinegar, and melts the stone ships. Having for the third time destroyed the British fleet, he is raised to the peerage as Lord Bomb. 1870. The Admiralty invents an aerial fleet, which sails in the clouds, out of shot range, and the First Lord takes a double sight at Sir William Armstrong. Mr. Gladstone a fourth time doubles the income-tax. 1871. Lord Bomb invents a balloon battering-train, and in an experimental discharge brings down all the British fleet into the German Ocean. 1872. The Admiralty, in desperation, invents a subterranean fleet, which is to be conveyed by tunnels to all the colonies, but Mr. Gladstone blandly suggests that, as everybody now pays twice his income in taxes, the people may object to further imposts unless some proof of economy is given. Government, therefore, stop the pensions of 100 superannuated clerks, discharge some extra night-porters at the Treasury, and bring in estimates for the subterranean fleet. 1873. Lord Bomb invents his typhoeons, or earthquake shells, and suffocates the British fleet in the Tasmania Tunnel. Mr. Gladstone a fifth time doubles the income-tax. 1874. The Emperor of the French proclaims the Millennium, which of course immediately occurs; no more warships are wanted, and the collectors remit the quarter's income-tax not yet due. Lord Bomb invents his volcano fireworks in honour of the occasion, and by some accident burns up the public.—*Punch.*

ENGLAND AND ITALY.

(From the Times' Correspondent.)

TURIN, *April* 15.—However strongly and inexorably warm gratitude and hard necessity may, since 1859 have wedded Italy to the French alliance, there is no doubt that an irresistible feeling is springing up, prompting the Italian people to do justice to the upright intentions and disinterested sympathies of the English nation and Government. There are many reasons why England should be only partially and imperfectly known in this country. There are not very many Italians fully conversant with the English language, and, with the exception of a few political exiles, Italian travellers are seldom induced to prolong their stay beyond the Channel to gain a clear insight of British institutions and of the peculiarities of the Anglo-Saxon character. On the other hand, English tourists, even when they settle in some of the cities of the Peninsula for many months of time, live pretty much to themselves, frequenting the Courts or a few houses of the high nobility, and a certain amount of shyness, or even mutual repulsion, prevents their familiar intercourse with what may be called the sound mass of the people. Most of the information the Italians gain on the subject of England and the English is obtained through the not very fair channel of the French press and literature. Not a few of the old French prejudices and exaggeration about English oligarchy, about the wretched poverty, the drunken profligacy, and the brutality of the lower classes, the selling of wives in the market-place, the venality of commissions in the army and livings in the church, the hundred anomalies and monstrosities of the English body politic, linger still in full force among half-educated Italians. It is French knowledge second hand, aggravated, too, by instinctive abhorrence of anything heretical inculcated by the priests in early training.

It is very clear, however, that the Italians, who never meditated a descent upon the British coasts, who have no Waterloo to revenge, and who labour rather under ignorance than animosity, entertain a vague but earnest admiration of a people whom they see no less peopling than subduing the earth, and their no less warm than true instincts inspire them with a strong wish really and intimately to know that England about which they hear and talk so much, and with which they must needs acknowledge their acquaintance is yet so indistinct.

The short extracts of Lord Palmerston's speech in the House of Commons on Friday last, which reached Italy on Sunday evening by telegraph, produced a sensation which could not be easily described. Early in the morning of yesterday we had the London morning papers of Saturday, and before evening the substance of the long debate which followed was known to the Premier's remarkable speech was extensively known. The journals of this morning have already a few scraps of the salient points of that momentous debate, and I am told the whole short-hand report of *The Times* is now being translated, to appear word for word in the shape of a popular pamphlet.

"Thanks to the noble advocates of the Italian cause in the Imperial British Parliament!" I hear every one saying:—

"Thanks, too, to its ruthless enemies and traducers. Sir George Bowyer, Mr. B. Cochrane, Mr. Hennessy, and Mr. Maguire will henceforth rank very high in the list of our benefactors, without their provocation to much sympathy could hardly have been elicited from their eloquent opponents? Mr. Layard, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Duff, Mr. Miles, and Lord Palmerston might hardly have had so good an opportunity of speaking out, and the House might have long waited for a chance of so clearly evincing its real leaning in the question."

The English House of Commons has poured very balm in the wounds inflicted on Italian feelings by the narrow-minded, bigoted, jealous, unrighteous diatribes and invectives launched in the French Senate and House of Representatives against an unoffending people, into whose teeth the bloodshed at Magenta and Solferino was thrown with a harshness bespeaking the intent of inflicting a blessing into a curse. The cheering anticipations of two of Queen Victoria's advisers with respect to a speedy and happy solution of the tantalizing Roman question bring kindly comfort to men worried and disheartened by that dark, fickle, and crooked policy which hints at the recall of Goyon and ends by the removal of Lavalette. No doubt the Italians are too wise, most of them, to fancy that England will wage war against France to bring about by main force the occupation of their capital. They know well enough, or they will be clearly told, that the word "hopes" in English is often merely synonymous with "kind wishes." They can easily understand what is meant by "the settled policy" of England, a policy in the wisdom of which they may be easily made to acquiesce. They are aware, for their own demagogues of the French school have long been dinning it into their ears, that England never did, never will contribute "one man or one shilling" to the triumph of their cause, but they see in the fact that no party in England is the ruler of European opinion, and that a principle advocated by the English press, proclaimed in the British Parliament, is morally sure to prevail in the end. They have full faith that the real master of the situation in Italy, he that hesitates between the Pope and Italy—the Emperor Napoleon—is especially swayed by the strong sympathies against the Austrian side of the Channel, and bent, by his own instinct of self-preservation, upon securing the good will of the English nation at any price. It may be easy for the *Paya*, the *Patrie*, or for some Parisian pamphleteer to sneer at the "moral support" of England; but moral influence is a thousand times stronger than physical force in the long run, and the Italians feel that when Lord Palmerston predicted the speedy deliverance of their capital he spoke words that would not fall to the ground, words that it would not be easy for the leader of 500,000 bayonets to resist.

Such are, as I can honestly assure you, and as you will readily believe, the feelings with which any Italian friends derive from a perusal of the English Parliamentary debate of last Friday; and it would do hearty good to any Englishman to see the countenances of these people beaming with a gratitude which no words can convey, to hear them asserting that "England has fully achieved her own share in the work of their emancipation, and that she has in her turn fought her own Magenta and Solferino behind them."

The Deputy, Marliani, of Bologna, will in a few days leave Turin for London, charged with the negotiation of a Treaty of Commerce between the English and the Italian Government. M. Marliani, a venerable patriot of the noblest character, is well known to most of the English leading statesmen. He lived many years in England, where he was a member of the Cortes, whence he was sent to fill the office of Spanish diplomatic representative at the Court of St. James's. He was, more lately, a great favourite with Count Cavour, who took him into his councils during those transactions which led to the campaign of Lombardy in 1859. M. Marliani accompanied the great Italian statesman on his visit to Paris and London at the juncture, and enjoyed the fullest confidence, not only of the Count, but also of the most distinguished and influential person both in the English Government and in the then Opposition.

The Ratazzi Government undoubtedly continue to show a disposition to do right way about the pacification of the Southern provinces. After appointing General Cosenz to the Prefecture of Bari, they as you know, offered the same office to Bixio in the Basilicata, and it is now added they harbour a wish to send out General Turr as Prefect at Naples. It is quite sure that these generals, as being Garibaldi's companions, are received with enthusiasm in those districts where the name of the Liberator is the object of actual worship; and, at the same time, Cosenz, Bixio, and Turr, as well as Sirtori, are equally stanch to the cause of order and of the Monarchy of Victor Emmanuel. They are men of fact and energy, and will know how to manage those Southern populations who ask no better than to have kind-hearted but strong and efficient rulers over them. The only drawback is that Bixio is said to hesitate about accepting the offer that was made to him, and nothing is as yet known about Turr's intentions. Cosenz has already reached Bari, and has been welcomed with loud cries of "*Viva Vittorio Emmanuele! Viva Garibaldi!*"

Ratazzi himself, who will go to Naples with the King, is sure of a warm reception, owing to the presumption that he is on the best terms with Garibaldi, as he did not vote for the Bill which made over Nice to France, and made the popular Italian hero a stranger in his own native place.

Garibaldi is expected at Brescia, where preparations are being made for his arrival. The enthusiasm of all the other cities of Lombardy will be as nothing to compare with that of the bravest and most patriotic of all Italian towns. Garibaldi will find among those farfamed "Brescian hearts" feelings congenial to his own.

QUEENSLAND.—COST OF COTTON GROWING BY EUROPEAN LABOUR.

From the Queensland Country Reporter, April 9.

FROM ARTICLES being frequently asked for on the subject of cotton-growing in Queensland, by persons thinking of taking shares in one or other of the Companies now forming, H. Jordan, Esq., Queensland Emigration Commissioner, has prepared the following calculations by which he believes a very near approximation may be made to a correct estimate of the cost and profit of the cultivation of cotton in Queensland, by European labour.

The description of cotton is the fine Sea Island, which can be produced in the colony on millions of acres of land on the seaboard and navigable rivers. The estimated yield per acre is as stated in the authorised Government Pamphlet.*

Suppose, for example, to put the matter on a very small scale, a company with a capital of ten thousand pounds: forty families are taken out from Europe, averaging five for each family, three adults and two children (between the ages of four and fourteen) counting as four adults:

By the 20th clause of the alienation of Crown Lands Act, passed in the first session of the Queensland Parliament, it is provided that any person paying the passage of *European* immigrants direct from Europe to the colony, such immigrants being of a certain class, and introduced in accordance with established regulations, shall be entitled to an £18 land order. The company being thus entitled to an £18 land order for each adult, would secure for the forty families thus introduced, averaging *four adults* in each, 160 £18 land orders or 2,880 acres of land, suitable for growing cotton:—

Expenses, including conveyance of labour to the colony: passage money at £17 per head each adult, and half-price for children, counting 160 *adults* at £17	£ 2,720
Passage money of two superintendents	100
Implements	500
Bullocks and dray	150
Cart, harness, and two pairs of horses	150
† Wages of forty men at £40, and forty boys at £20 per annum	2,400
Rations, two for each family at 8s. per week each, ration	1,664
Two superintendents, one at £400, and one at £300 per annum	700
Sundries	800
	£ 9,185
Supposing that ten acres‡ for each family are cropped (the quantity that it is estimated one man and a boy can cultivate), that is 400 acres of land will produce an average of 400 lbs. of clean cotton to the acre, that is 160,000 lbs. weight of cotton at 1s. 3d. per lb. allowing 1d. for freight§ realises from the sale of the crop	£10,000
Government bonus, as a premium for production for two years in land orders, value 8d. per lb. (to be continued for half the amount for the two succeeding years)	5,333
	£15,333

The expenses of the conveyance of labour to the colony would be saved after the first year:—

ANNUAL EXPENSES.			
Wages	£2,400	0	0
Rations	1,664	0	0
Two Superintendents	700	0	0
Interest on £10,000	500	0	0
Sundries, Wear and Tear, &c.	1,000	0	0
	£6,264	0	0

ANNUAL RETURNS.			
160,000 lbs. weight of Cotton	£10,000	0	0
Bonus	5,333	6	8
	£15,333	6	0

The yield here set down of course supposes the plantation in full working, with the above number of English labourers. The clearing and fencing of the land, with the erection of huts or cottages, might be effected during the first six months by the labourers thus sent out by the company, and European labour being employed, no additional cost need be thus incurred, but the returns of the first year should be estimated at half the amount here set down, to allow for the time thus occupied in preparatory labour.

The item for rations would be reduced by at least one-half after the first year, by the quantity that may be raised on the estate, without much additional cost of labour, and in a few years additional produce could be raised enough to cover the whole cost of rations.

Exception may be taken to the above calculation, on the ground that should cotton growing be carried on very extensively in Queensland, and the supply of fine Sea Island become abundant so as to bring this now scarce description into use for ordinary purposes, the price would be reduced. ¶ This is admitted: but the annual return at the prices above-mentioned being considerably more than double the annual expenses, would of course admit of a considerable reduction in price, and yet allow profit. It is not thought likely that the price of this long staple and fine description of cotton would ever be much reduced, as it is intrinsically more valuable than other descriptions; and should it ever become so plentiful as to be used for ordinary purposes, it seems unlikely it could ever fall below 6d. per lb. Supposing it should, after a certain period, fall as low as 3d. per lb., and that the bonus now given by the Queensland Government should cease in four years, the following statement shows there would still be a profit of 25 per cent to be derived by cotton growing in Queensland by European labour:—

ANNUAL EXPENSES.			
Wages	£2,400	0	0
Two Superintendents	700	0	0
Interest on £10,000	500	0	0
Sundries, wear & tear	1,000	0	0
	£4,600	0	0

ANNUAL RECEIPTS.			
160,000 lbs. at 9d.	£6,000	0	0
Profit	1,400	0	0
	£4,600	0	0

A large profit might also derived by the company from the sale of much of the land not required for cultivation. It will be observed that out of 2,880 acres of land that would be in the possession of the company, only one-tenth would be planted in order to produce this quantity of cotton, leaving the remainder for other farm produce and for *sale*. The persons employed on the farms would want to purchase their own homesteads, and wherever a company had its plantation there would be the nucleus of a town; and thus the sale of land would constitute a source of considerable profit, especially to companies taking up their land near the capital and other large towns where it may now be procured.

* YIELD.—The yield in America is on an average of 300 lbs. to the acre. The yield in Queensland had been variously assessed in the neighbourhood of Wide Bay at 400 lbs., but that equal to 680 lbs. of clean cotton to the acre had been produced. A gentleman of Brisbane, who had grown about half an acre on his estate, had told him he thought the yield would be 500 lbs. to the acre. During the last season, he (as by the Brisbane papers, that the picking season had been rainy (a most unusual thing in Queensland at that period of the year), had caused only the yield of cotton per acre to be very injurious. But, even though this had been the case, the yield, as reported by Mr. Job Pratten, a highly respectable farmer, near Brisbane, was more than 300 lbs. of clean cotton on a little less than an acre of land. Mr. Pratten saw nothing therefore to induce him to alter the statement on this point which he had hitherto made, that the average yield might be taken at 400 lbs. of clean cotton to the acre, as stated in the authorised Government Pamphlet.—*Mr. Jordan's Lectures.*

† As there is now a large emigration to Queensland, the cost of European labour is likely to be soon considerably reduced. On the question of the relative value of white and coloured labour, see extract from a work by Dr. Sanford, given below.

‡ LABOUR.—The labour of one man and a boy was calculated to prepare the land, sow the seed, and gather and pick the cotton from 10 acres of land. As Mr. Jordan's statement on this point has been contradicted, he must refer to the work he quoted from, viz., "Cotton and its Culture," by A. Mann, who was an authority on this point, which showed that the number of persons employed on the Cotton States of America is one to every eight acres; that in Egypt 11 persons are employed on that proportion, that one able-bodied labourer there could cultivate 10 acres of cotton; and this is confirmed by statements in the publication of the Cotton Supply Association. The lecturer read from "An essay on the Treatment and Cultivation of Cotton" read, before the Southern Central Agricultural Association of Georgia, United States, where it is plainly stated that one person could cultivate 10 acres, and under favourable circumstances, even more. Remembering that this one man is a slave in America, there is nothing surely extravagant in the estimate that one man and a boy being *free*, and with British blood in their veins, can do as much.—*Mr. Jordan's Lectures.*

—GATHERING.—The labour of picking the cotton constitutes no real difficulty in the cultivation of this valuable article of commerce. It is known from American experience, that a single man, assisted by his wife, and one child, could very easily gather the cotton from 10 acres of plants during the picking season, which lasts three months. Queensland is the finest country in the world, and they whom the climate is eminently serene and salubrious.—*Government Pamphlet.*

§ Mr. Thomas Bazley, of Manchester, who has used several bales of Queensland cotton, states that if two of Murray's rabble army, a large expenditure of powder was the means by which their advent was welcomed. This is excusable in native leaders, who are glad of the slightest opportunity of inspiriting their followers. But the idea of the British taking to salutes in honor of trivial occurrences, struck us as not only novel, but extremely impolitic. In one or two instances, it turned out that the Government of a great Empire like this should expose itself to the laughter, if not the contempt, of the governed. If, however, we needs *must* have these salutes, in imitation of the natives, why not perfect by having a display of fire-works in the evening, on the maidan? This would be one of those wholesome and harmless recreations of which the Calcutta journals are now complaining of the dearth. All the verandahs of the houses on the Esplanade would be crowded with the beauty and fashion of Calcutta, accompanied by their little ones, to witness the *jour de Fête*. Then might be heard dialogues such as this:—

Interesting Child (*clinging to Mama's crinoline.*)—Mama dear, what is this for? Mama—Mr. So and So, love, has been sworn in. Interesting Child—Sworn, Mama? Why you told Papa, the other day, that it was very sinful to swear, when he swore he would cut the Khansamah's throat and pay for spoiling the dinner. Mama—Hush, my pet, this is a different matter.

To be very serious,—we would put it to any man of common sense, whether this Salutes are not as nonsensical as they are unnecessary?

INDIA PRESS.

NEWSPAPER BLUNDERS.

(From the Hurkaru, May 8.)

IT has been said, that the ablest general is he who makes the fewest blunders, and editors may claim to be placed in the same category, with this make-weight in their favor, that the mistakes which they are obliged to father, are usually the offspring of somebody out of doors. We fell into one of these scrapes, we imagine, yesterday, when we announced on what we considered was good authority, that three regiments had received routes for Persia. We must do suitable penance for the fault, and *try* not to be deceived again.

SHORTENING OF THE OVERLAND COMMUNICATION WITH MADRAS.

(From the Cochin Courier.)

IT is a matter of no small importance to this Presidency in particular, as well as to Bengal and Burmah in general, that the shortening of the overland communication with Madras is attracting attention at Home. We observe by the Parliamentary proceedings of March 20, that on the motion of Sir J. Elphinstone a Select Committee has been appointed to enquire into the practicability of removing the obstruction which Adam's Bridge now offers, so as to reduce the duration of the present route to Madras.

We are not a little surprised that, when there are other points offering easier approach and a considerable saving of distance, one so remote and surrounded with dangers should have been fixed upon for the furtherance of the object in view. Before we proceed to the discussion of this important question in all its details, we must take for our premises that one of the principal, if not the principal, object of extending the railway from coast to coast (for the plan of connecting Madras with Bombay and Calcutta could not have then been entertained,) is the shortening of the overland route to Madras, and as a necessary consequence, the communication with Calcutta and Burmah. If this be not the case, we would wish to be informed what grand result was anticipated commensurate with the stupendous outlay incurred. Certainly not the mere traffic; for this, both as regards goods and passengers, has scarcely been remunerative, and is not likely to increase to a degree that will render the rail a success, financially considered, unless by some considerable accession of European commerce which now flows through other channels. We do not ignore the political advantages which the railway is supposed to offer in cases of state emergency; but such a contingency is of rare occurrence in Southern India, in our day, and should necessity arise there can be no doubt that with the command of the seaboard, we should not have deplored the want of the railway for military purposes; so that such a costly undertaking could not be warranted on political grounds alone.

Admitting that a passage through Adam's Bridge is successfully effected, the question arises what will be the saving of distance thereby, and the cost for executing the work.

To deal first with the reduction of distance and time —We admit that by the route through the Paumban channel, instead of passing round Ceylon, there would be a gain of about 350 geographical miles, which for a Steamer would give a saving in time of 36 hours: but when we consider that this track is beset with dangerous shoals, narrow channels, irregular and impetuous tides both through the Gulf of Manaar and Palk's Straits, all conspiring to render the approach after dark highly perilous is not impracticable, we doubt whether the advantage anticipated would be practically realized. The present route involving the circumnavigation of Ceylon, though longer by 350 miles, is more free from dangers; and looking to the fact that steamers are generally compelled to slacken their speed in narrow seas, and the detentions which must necessarily occur at the approach of the Paumban pass from the causes before noticed, it is by no means certain whether the longer route would not practically be of the same duration, or even the shorter of the two, and to be attended with considerably less inconvenience and danger.

We trust we have clearly demonstrated that the time expected to be saved by the improvements at Adam's Bridge is scarcely worth consideration. We shall now proceed to the second point, the cost of the undertaking. On this head we are in possession of very limited information. A channel of sufficient size to admit of the largest of our Mail Steamers to pass through, without running any extraordinary risk, should in our opinion, be not less than 350 yards. It may be objected that this breadth is too great; but if it take the direction we imagine it must between the north-east and north-west monsoon, it would blow obliquely or directly across it; and in such a case, some sea room must be afforded for the deviation of a ship from her course, by the wind acting on her hull and masts. On reference to the map, we find that to excavate a new channel for the purpose herein discussed, a distance of about 11,000 yards will have to be cut principally through rock. The following would be an approximate estimate for removing materials to form a channel of this extent:—

580,000 cubic yards of rock, at 3 Rupees per cubic yard	Rs.	17,40,000
1,360,000 do. of sand at 2 ans.....	do.	4,20,000
336,000 do. of coral at 1 R.	do.	3,36,000
		24,96,000
Three steam dredges at Rs. 50,000 each		1,50,000
Contingencies.....		1,00,000
	Rs.	27,46,000

This enormous sum is exclusive of Light-houses both in Palks' Straits and in the Gulf of Manaar, and one of the first class at Cape Comorin to gu

ordinate speculation, and certainly, to some extent, they have acted with prudence and judgment, whilst the numerous schemes submitted to their notice of late have held out reasonable expectations of a fair return for the outlay of capital. Those which have come to maturity will of course, absorb some large amounts of money now unemployed, and in this way the market may be partly relieved from its superfluity of cash. But there is nothing in the companies now in course of progress calculated to make money dearer than at present; while even the various payments falling due from time to time upon foreign loans, even assuming that Russia may, at no distant period, apply for ten millions in stock, are not likely to compel the Bank to act upon a defensive principle.

If we look carefully at the Foreign Exchanges, we shall find that gold is now 3-10th per cent. dearer in London than in Paris, and 4-10ths dearer than in Hamburg. It follows therefore, that there is a good margin of profit on shipments from the other side, and that, whilst this difference remains, gold will continue to flow towards us. The altered state of our Commerce with France, points to a far more healthy exchange during the present than in most previous years. As regards America—which still holds large quantities of the precious metals—it is obvious that we shall continue to draw steadily upon what may be termed an accumulation, without producing any revolution in the market at New York, because we must not forget that California is likely to forward some large quantities of gold in exchange for manufactures, and that the enormous issue of inconvertible paper money will not have so great an influence upon the value of gold as was at one time anticipated. It is most likely that both gold and silver will continue to bear a small premium—viz., from 1 to 1¼ per cent. —so long as the war continues; but necessarily, the premium, whatever it may be, will enter into the figure at which Bankers and Merchants are disposed to draw upon England. For instance, gold in the States is 1¼ per cent. above the usual Mint price, and the exchange for 60 days' paper is 112¼ per cent.: consequently, the latter is nominally 10¾, and shows a profit of fully 1 per cent. on exports of specie. The question for consideration is—what is there in our Commercial and Monetary dealings with America calculated to reduce the exchange 2 or 3 per cent.? Our export Trade is certainly in an unsatisfactory state; but, unless we are greatly mistaken, it is sufficiently large to keep the quotation at its present level for some considerable period.

The various railway companies, whose securities are largely held in this country, appear to be doing an extensive business. We are receiving no cotton from America—neither are we likely to receive any quantity this year—and heavy dividend payments must tend to add to our available supplies of bullion. We must not, however, suppose that these supplies will be far in excess of those now on hand. If we get no cotton from the States, we must seek for it in other quarters. South America, Egypt, and possibly the West Indies, will furnish us with increased quantities; but our chief dependence must be upon India. It is a matter of dispute, even amongst those well informed, what quantity of cotton will be shipped from the East this year; but we may estimate it at from 1,500,000 to 1,600,000 bales, notwithstanding that native spinners still enjoy a protective duty of 10 and 15 per cent. upon their productions, and that they have recently added considerably to the number of mills in operation. A cheap money market here, and a high price for cotton, will bring us supplies far in excess of any previous year, and in, we hope, a greatly improved condition. Had our export Trade to India been in a flourishing state, it might have been unnecessary for us to dwell upon a further consumption of silver by our Eastern dependencies; but conducted as that Trade now is, it is evident that we shall be compelled to send away enormous sums to pay for cotton and other commodities. A pacific solution of our dispute with Mexico, and the establishment of a comparatively strong government in that country, *may* release some large quantities of silver, and which would become available for India; but a continuance of the present unhappy state of things may deprive us of our usual supplies, and compel the export of gold to the Continent to purchase an inferior metal. Since the commencement of the year we have thus operated to some extent; but it is clear that future operations must be on a more extensive scale than hitherto. A material addition to the stock of gold is very doubtful, more especially as the future shipments from Australia are not likely to exhibit any excess when compared with former years. We may, however, safely calculate upon a few range in the value of discounts for some considerable period, because we doubt much whether a large quantity of gold will leave this country to meet the payments on the loans recently contracted here. In fact, nothing short of a severe balance of Trade against us is likely to have any important influence upon the money market.

BRITISH ABOLITIONISTS.

(From the Times, April 17.)

JUST at the close of the first year of a civil war caused by the deadly animosities which have grown up between Slaveholders and Anti-Slaveholders, a deputation from the Union in London has been gratified by an address from a deputation of the members of the Committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society. In the misfortunes which have fallen on his country, Mr. Adams must have received much consolation from the appreciation of Mr. Chamerozow. Though the deputation might have been compressed into a couple of cabs, yet it represented a Society which in name represents the world. An association which is both British and Foreign is limited by no bounds of territory or nationality. Its spokesman is the spokesman of the human race—of all among whom the Society is willing to distribute tracts and gather contributions. It is interesting to learn what so cosmopolitan a body has to say to the representative of the United States in this hour of his country's trial. The nation among whom the principles of the Society have been carried into political action by the most enthusiastic and resolute band of Abolitionists in the world is now torn asunder, and the two sections are animated by a hatred which is without example in the history of the English race. The enmities of our own Civil Wars, though they found place among men the best of whom was ignorant and prejudiced in comparison with the people of this age, did not approach the bitterness which now manifestly prevails between North and South America. The fierce and foul words which were bandied between the people of the Southern States and their cousins are no longer to be washed in the blood of both. An "irrepressible conflict" has begun between the men who were stigmatised as ruffians and debauchees and the men who were railed at as knaves, cheats, and hypocrites. Day by day we learn, from the records of murderous skirmishes, of burning towns, of devastated plantations, of sentient merchantmen, how deep have been the wounds inflicted by the tongues and pens of the Anti-Slavery and the Pro-Slavery champions.

Such being the past and such the present of the American Republic, it is interesting to know how the events of the day can impress an Anti-Slavery Society, and in what light it views the conscious and voluntary determination to secede. It is plain that the first impulse of the British and Foreign Abolitionists is to exult over the triumph of their principles, and to care little for the calamities of the United States. Mr. Adams has the honour to be congratulated on the expense of all his predecessors, and to be told that his party have achieved a memorable success by placing their country in its present position. The Committee rejoices to welcome him as "the representative of the Non-Government of the United States which has taken any active measures towards the removal of Slavery;" and it speaks of having anticipated the present time as "a day when a predominance of sentiment against the extension of Slavery should inaugurate a new and memorable era in the history of the country." But the Committee do not confine themselves to praise. Although, as far as this empire is concerned, the occupation of the Society is gone, yet it desires to be active over the rest of the world. The Slave Trade is still, more or less, an American crime. Although a sea captain has been hanged, there is too much reason to fear that Cuba, and perhaps occasionally other regions, are supplied with Negroes by vessels which not only use the American flag as a security against the British squadron, but are really owned by New York traders. Therefore, the Society "respectfully submits" and "ventures to suggest" its propositions, and the United States' Government is advised to concert with England the means of more effectually keeping down the trade. At home it is urged to follow up the recent legislation, which, though it falls short of the rights of the Slave, yet gives promise of some greater achievement in the future.

An Minister of the present United States' Government will, no doubt, be glad of this approbation, but he may think the exultation of the Society a little ill-timed and its counsels somewhat intrusive. The answer of Mr. Adams is not to be misunderstood, as it befits the representative of a country which knows seriously and practically the questions which these Englishmen only study as amateurs. Mr. Lincoln's representative is, no doubt, attached to his principles and his party; but he will tell him very near to opinions of our Anti-Slavery Society, and his views may be generally taken to be the same as those of the deputation which addressed him. But the most reckless assertion of general principles might be sobered by the events which have taken place since the Republicans gained their great victory over the South. The management of the Slavery question in America requires hardly less skill and courage than the management of the war. The election of Mr. Lincoln caused a third of the States of the Union to secede, and several more to halt irresolutely between secession and their old allegiance. Such has been the effect of an attempt to unsettle the relations of master and slave that millions of men have renounced their nationality and taken up arms to break in sunder the country of which they used to be continually boasting. Even the States which have not seceded show their jealousy of the Abolitionist party by the votes of their representatives. The proposition to assist the Border States in their voluntary attempts to abolish Slavery met with a strong opposition from that section of members who are returned by those States. The difficulties and dangers of the time have made even the President a Conservative. Mr. Lincoln takes his stand on the Constitution, and would doubtless be as willing as any one to make the largest concessions to the Southerners if they would return to the Union. What the statement of Washington dread most is, that the continued obstinacy of the Confederates and the enforced inactivity of the Federal armies through the difficulties of the country may cause such outcry at the North as will oblige the Government to use strong measures towards those portions of the Slave territory which are in its power.

To have full liberty to deal according to circumstances with the Slavery question; to be able either to receive the Confederates with open arms as penitents or to punish them with severity as rebels, according to the temper which they may display, is the desire of the Northern politicians, as Mr. Adams indicates it clearly enough. But such is not the notion of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society. To these philanthropists the Negro is everything. Whether the 27,000,000 of Americans remain one nation or split into two is only interesting to them so far as it affects the fortunes of the race they protect. For the efforts of Mr. Lincoln in favour of the blacks the Society applaud his Government; but they hardly care to think that the first object he has in view is the greatness of a country of white citizens, and that even Abolition is with him a less important question than national existence. There may be a general agreement between the Republican Government and our Society, but it is one which the political requirements of the time might go far to destroy.

DOVER, A HARBOUR OF REFUGE.

(From the Times, April 17.)

THE contest between guns and plates now ringing through two hemispheres, and lately occupying both Houses of Parliament, promises some prodigious results, not only in the arts of construction and destruction, but more directly in expenditure. Of the vast sums lately spent in our defences, a great part may now be set down as dead loss. We have to begin again: in fact, we are already cutting down some of the finest ships ever built before they are in their teens, in order to make them safe against the clumsiest tub that ever floated, or as it is to be but an iron one. It now appears that every fort, fixed or floating, that is to bear the first brunt of an invasion must be covered with iron, which was first sparingly put at 4½ inches thick, then grudgingly advanced to 5½ inches, and it is now declared must be 11 inches, if not more. To forge or to roll such masses, to shape them, when they have to be shaped, to move them, to secure them to the ship's sides, and, if possible, to make them strengthen the frame of the ship instead of pulling it to pieces and dragging it to the bottom, are all problems not to be solved except by a large expenditure. In fact, we must economize and save for it. We may have to build forts at Spithead, but we need not build them anywhere except where they are really wanted. A "Civilian" calls our attention to the figure at which Bankers and Merchants are disposed to draw upon England. For instance, gold in the States is 1¼ per cent. above the usual Mint price, and the exchange for 60 days' paper is 112¼ per cent.: consequently, the latter is nominally 10¾, and shows a profit of fully 1 per cent. on exports of specie. The question for consideration is—what is there in our Commercial and Monetary dealings with America calculated to reduce the exchange 2 or 3 per cent.? Our export Trade is certainly in an unsatisfactory state; but, unless we are greatly mistaken, it is sufficiently large to keep the quotation at its present level for some considerable period.

Dover is a case of wild and wanton expenditure. As the nearest port to France, with a harbour tolerably accessible to small craft, it seems designed by nature as a port for the purposes of peaceful intercourse. It is even adapted for trade, for shipbuilding, or for anything but just the admission of a few coasters and packets. The tide sweeps round the Forelands with extreme violence, keeps the shingle in perpetual disturbance, and changes the bottom almost from day to day. Within a few generations what was once the coast harbour has been left inland, and is now a mere dock. When the merits of Dover as a Harbour of Refuge were discussed, if our memory does not fail us, every engineer reported against it, with the exception of one, who was more likely to be raised by his advocacy of Dover than injured by any failure likely to ensue. In the face of the strongest professional remonstrances, his scheme was adopted, and a beginning made of the most gigantic and most foolish operation ever attempted with the sea. Dover harbour, which we have all heard of so much, and many of us have seen so frequently, is a scheme for enclosing about five hundred acres with piers of stone and concrete, advanced far into the deep sea, at a point where, as we have said, the tide runs, with unusual force, and the shingle is always on the move. It was the belief of the engineers that, should the harbour ever be constructed, it would serve as a trap to catch all the shingle on the coast of Kent; but that it ever could be constructed was not at all certain. Its object could not be commercial, for the obvious reason that any ship in a position to profit by it would find it equally possible, and indeed much more easy, to bear away before a Southwester into the German Ocean, or a Northeaster into the English Channel. Under no circumstances could the harbour ever be of the least use to a merchant vessel. Its object, therefore, was defensive, i.e., to be the station for a fleet watching the flotilla that is some day to re-appear at Boulogne for the invasion of this country, or waiting for the fleet that is some day to issue from the Scheldt for this purpose. It is, however, now useless to consider what the harbour was to do, for a harbour there will not be there, and Dover will remain only a landing-place for packet boats. Nature so ordains it, and there is an end of that question. Any visitor may see that the works have advanced as far as they are likely to advance. He will also know by experience that there is no harbour, but only an indifferent landing-place, which has received its final name and character as the Admiralty Pier.

But, though the harbour is all but given up, it was commenced under the supposition of being some day completed: and, if completed, it was just possible it might some day be found as useful to a foe as to ourselves. A landing-place and a harbour within sight of France were a help to a French fleet as well as to an English one. What if the French should land there, or should land elsewhere, and march upon Dover: or should land in the neighbourhood, and wish to pay their respects to us upon the capital? The Harbour of Refuge required a fortification, and the fortification that protected the harbour must itself be protected from the land, and the two fortifications would require a garrison roughly estimated at 6,000 men. This is the work now in progress, and though it has survived the harbour it was designed to protect, and now goes on simply by what mechanicians call the *vis momenti*, it advances briskly, and is likely to be finished. At least a third of a million is to be sunk in a work the use of which is to prevent the French from seizing Dover Harbour and Castle, and landing an army, or, in case of their landing in the neighbourhood, to compel them to detach a force to watch the Dover garrison. When a million and a half has been spent on the harbour and fortifications, it will then be necessary to shut up 6,000 men in that corner of the island, when, by supposition, we are wanting every fighting man to stand between the invader and the metropolis. What survives of the original scheme is a bad Gibraltar, requiring as large a garrison, without a harbour, and utterly useless to our navy, on the coast of Kent, where, if we are not throwing good money after bad, and persisting in what is unnecessary, when we have found out what is necessary? We really cannot afford to be both old and young, and to commit the exploded follies of a former age, as well as fall in with the fashions or the requirements of the new. These are the things that keep up the Income Tax. An ordinary revenue would always leave a margin for the expenses incident to adapting our defences to the progress of invention, and taken up arms to break in sunder the country of which they used to be continually boasting. Even the States which have not seceded show their jealousy of the Abolitionist party by the votes of their representatives. The proposition to assist the Border States in their voluntary attempts to abolish Slavery met with a strong opposition from that section of members who are returned by those States. The difficulties and dangers of the time have made even the President a Conservative. Mr. Lincoln takes his stand on the Constitution, and would doubtless be as willing as any one to make the largest concessions to the Southerners if they would return to the Union. What the statement of Washington dread most is, that the continued obstinacy of the Confederates and the enforced inactivity of the Federal armies through the difficulties of the country may cause such outcry at the North as will oblige the Government to use strong measures towards those portions of the Slave territory which are in its power.

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Ice Bridge and Falls.

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Lunar Island from Goat Island.
From Point View.
From Tarupin Tower.
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Bombay, May 1862.

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Bombay, May, 1862.

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600	,, ,, Madapollams.	
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24	Velvet Gib Table Covers.	
600	Dozen Black and Red Ink, in Glass Bottles.	
1	Case Brass Foundary.	
24	Chubb's and Hobb's Pad and Drawer Locks.	
A few	Bales Mule and Water Twist.	
S P G	1 | 12	12 Cases containing 12 doz. Boxes Seidlitz Powders, in glass stopper bottles.
S P G	18 | 24 12	do. do. do. in cork stopper bottles.
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K M & Co.	20	Tierces Prime Mess Beef.
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THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 8 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at the G. I. P. Railway Stores, Nesbit Lane, Byculla,

Sundry condemned Stores, among which are Surveying Instruments, Old Rope, Engine Tubes, India Rubber, Sheeting, &c.

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On account of the concerned.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction, at the Mazjeed Bunder, ex *Lady Franklin*, from Calcutta,

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In quarts..... Rs. 18 per dozen.
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A five inch Theodolite with 2 Telescopes and Stand, by Troughton and Simms after Colonel Eversel's pattern.

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A ten inch Gravait's level with Silver Ring Compass, by Loode Belfast with Stand, a Separth 14 feet Sliding Levelling Staff.

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No. 8, Marine Street, Bombay, 17th May 1862.

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Large and small Oval Mirrors, in rich Gilt Frames.
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TERMS—CASH.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
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AT 1 P. M.

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Also on account of the concerned.

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On MONDAY next, the 19th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his residence, Malabar Hill, the valuable Household Property &c., of the late HENRY SCOTT, Esq., the same comprising Rich Cut Glass Ware, a handsome Blue Enamelled and Gilt Porcelain Devanpori Dinner Service, a Rich Silver and Gilt Tea and a Ruby-hued and Gilt Breakfast ditto, a very Elegant Pink and Gold Dessert Set for 18 persons, a set of best Plated Dish Covers, containing 4, Candlesticks, "Mappin's" best Cutlery, &c., Handsomely Carved Blackwood Open Work ditto, Circular, Pier, Lady's Writing, Dining, and other Tables, Conversation Couches, with Crimson Silk Damask, Chairs, Music and Book Stands, Book Shelf, large Writing Table, Screens, Hat Stand, Silties, Otter Tatties, large four-post Bedstead, Sleeping and Camp Cots, Wardrobes, Presses, Childs' Cots, a handsome English Brussel Carpet, Bronze Single and Double Light Hanging Argand Lamps, with Drops, a first-rate Rosewood Square Pianoforte, by Broadwood and Son's, a first-rate Instrument, a Copying Press on Staud, a Rocking Horse, a set of Plated Mounted Carriage Harness, Hunting Saddles, Dispense Articles, Plants, &c. &c.

Catalogues are published, and the Property is now on view.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGES HORSES &c. AT CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.

On THURSDAY next, the 22nd instant, Messrs BENNETT and Co, will submit to Public Auction at their residence at Clare Road, Byculla, the Handsome Household Furniture, Plate, Glass and Procelain-ware, Carriages, Horses, &c. of MR. HOYOY, Esq., and W. G. HARPER, Esq., (breaking up their Establishments in consequence of their families proceeded to Europe) the same comprises Cut Glass Ware, Quart and Pint Decanters, a Handsome Green and Gilt Dessert and Tea Service, a Handsome Blue Breakfast Dessert and Tea Services, Plated Hot-water Curry Dishes, Cruet and Pickle Stands, Candlesticks, a set of Fiddle pattern Spoons and Forks for 12; a Mahogany Box of Ivory Balance Handle Cutlery with Plated Forks for 12, Bottle Stands, &. Elegantly Open Carved Blackwood Furniture, such as Circular, Pier, Card, Sofa, Camp, Dining, Writing, and other Tables, Conversation, Couches, Easy, Priodieu and Drawing Room Chairs all covered with Crimson Silk Damask and Spring, Several Chiffoniers, Folding Screens, Sideboards, Four-post Bed Steads, Reclining and half backed Couches, a Mahogany Square Pianoforte by "Collard and Collard." A Handsome Gilt 15 day Clock with Glass shade, Hanging and Standing Lamps, Pictures, Oil Paintings, Carpets, with a large English iron bedstead with Elleptic Spring and Spring Mattrass, Copper Cooking Utensils and Dispence Articles, &c.

AT 1 P. M.

A Handsome and Remarkably Light English built four seated Phaeton with a servicable fast trotting Grey Arab Horse and Harness complete; also a strong hard working Grey Saddle Horse.

No Catalogues are published. The property will be on view from Monday next the 19th instant.

AUCTION SALE OF TIMBER, WOOD, &c. AT WARE BUNDER, MAZAGON.

On TUESDAY next, the 20th instant, at 3 P. M. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Ware Bunder, Mazagon, by order of the Official Assignee, the undermentioned Wood, Timber, &c. the property of Cursum Tadjee, alias Cassam Hadjee and Gauney Hadjee, Insolvents, viz. Enn Choppattas, Bamboo, Rafters, Jungley Planks, Teakwood do., Slippers, Joists, Bamboo's Ribs, 2 Sheds, Logs of Blackwood, Tiles, &c.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 21st instant, at 4 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises in front of Somerset's Custom House, the Mortgages and account of Orah Hussoojee Tulloojee the Mortgager.

All that Messuage, Tenement or Dwelling House and premises standing in the Government Ground, situate in Baba Dhubboo Street, without the Fort Walls of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 183 8-9th square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 2703, assessed by the Collector thereof under No. 26, and bounded on the East by Baba Dhubboo street, on the West by the public passage for Sweepers, on the North by a water passage, and the South by a water passage and the House of Orah Ebramjee Sumsujee Bhojabhoy Noorbhoy.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Pigou's and Wilk's	Gunpowder	T S 12-1 Barrels
Do.	do.	T P P 20-4 ,,

BENNETT & Co.
No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 17th May 1862.

ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE.

RECEIVED BY THE "MALTA."

Illustrated London News	6th, 12th, and 19th		1 14
Illustrated Times	do.	do.	1 8
Lady's Newspaper	do.	do.	1 14
The Queen	12th and 19th April		1 14
The Lancet	do.	do.	1 14
Punch	do.	do.	0 12
Naval and Military Gazette	5th and 12th April		11 4
Edinburgh News	do.	do.	1 0
Weekly Dispatch	6th, 13th and 20th April		1 4
Weekly Freeman's Journal	5th and 12th April		1 0
Bell's Life in London	6th and 13th April		1 4
Saturday Review	5th and 12th April		1 0
Home News	10th and 18th April		1 0
Thacker's Overland News	do.	do.	1 0

CHESSON & WOODHALL.
28, Medow Street, Fort.

THE THREE ARMS.

BY Lieut. T. PRENDERGAST B. WALSH, H. M.'s 1st Bombay Grenadier Regt. N. I. and late on the General Staff of the Army. The above book is now appearing in numbers in Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall, Bombay Magazine, and when finished will be presented to the public in the form of a small volume. Price to Subscribers Rs. 10 per Copy. Names will be registered by Messrs. CHESSON AND WOODHALL, and also at the Offices of the *Bombay Gazette* and *Times of India*.

WILSON'S LEGAL HANDY BOOKS.

Each Twelve Annas.

The Law of Bankruptcy.	By J. W. Smith, Esq., LL.D.	
———	Husband and Wife.	Ditto.
———	Master and Servant.	Ditto.
———	Private Trading, &c.	Ditto.
———	Banking.	Ditto.
———	Bills, Cheques, &c.	Ditto.
———	Principal and Surety.	By E. Lawrance, Jun.

28, Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

JOHNSON'S PORTFOLIO of INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS contains in addition to the Collection of Costumes and Characters, Views in Bombay, Poona, Waee, Sattara, Mahableshwar, Joejooree, Beejapoor, Guzerat, &c.—the Caves of Elephanta Canary, and Karlee, the latter with descriptive Letter Press by Dr. Wilson.

ALSO

A series of 45 Photographs illustrating the Railway Workein progress on the Bhore Ghaut, and the scenery of Khandalla.

Also, Railway Viaducts at Tanna, Poona, over the Bheema, and between Callian and Shapoor.

A specimen book lies in the office of the undersigned to whom all applications for any of the above should be made.

THOMAS CRAWFORD.

Bombay, 3, Marine Street.

PER OVERLAND MAIL.

CHEESES, HAM, AND BACON.

THE undersigned have just received by the Overland route, their monthly supply of Berkley, Cheddar, Stilton, Somerset, Double Gloster, and North Wiltshire Cheeses, Prime York Hams in Canvass